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PAULING

His book, the 'trial' and the great debate

"A REASONED case that should appeal to men of goodwill everywhere."

With these words Dr. James Topping, Chairman of the influential Quaker Scientists Fellowship sums up Dr. Linus Pauling's book, "No More War," which he reviews on page five.

Dr. Pauling, described recently by the conservative Daily Telegraph as "a chemist of great renown and unchallenged integrity," is one of the three scientists to be publicly cross-examined in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Monday at a meeting organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and chaired by Ritchie Calder, science writer and Vice Chairman of the National Peace Council.

Although the Home Office have said that there is no reason why Dr. Pauling should not be re-admitted to Britain for the meeting, the debate on the way in which he was treated at London Airport by immigration officials, and the whole question of the treatment of aliens continues in the correspondence columns of The Times.

An important contribution has come from a London barrister, Mr. S. D. Temkin who points out the powers vested in the Home Office and which are exercised in an arbitrary manner came into existence with the passing of the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914" on August 5 of that year, the day after the outbreak of the first world war.

This "Act to enable His Majesty in time of war or imminent national danger or great emergency . . . to impose restrictions on aliens," instead of being repealed was extended in 1919 by an Act, which, says Mr. Temkin, "was passed under the influence of a transient attack of xenophobia resulting quite

QUEMOY: RECALL PARLIAMENT

Warsaw talks a mask for show-down

Peace News Reporter

PARLIAMENT should be recalled in order that it can be made clear that Britain is not supporting American policy in the Far East.

Fenner Brockway MP's appeal which Peace News publishes today (page five) is likely to find wide support together with the demand that the United Nations admit China to membership.

With the crisis, according to The Times "hardening" it is urgent that more and more letters, telegrams and other protests be made to the Prime Minister.

According to I. F. Stone, the well-informed American commentator, Mr. Dulles wants a show-down, not negotiations, with the Chinese Communists. Mr. Stone reached this conclusion after attending the U.S. foreign Secretary's Press conference on September 9.

"If Mr. Dulles had any specific plan for peaceful negotiations it is difficult to believe that he would leave so important a matter to a minor Ambassador in Warsaw."

Writing in his "Weekly" on Monday, September 15, I. F. Stone declares that a test of Mr. Dulles' sincerity was provided by the Foreign Secretary's conduct when he saw President Eisenhower at Newport on September 4.

"The official statement as authorised by the President," I. F. Stone writes, "ended with a clear hint and invitation to the Communists for renewed negotiations. Para 8 said the renunciation of force by Peking 'would

not require it to abandon its claims, ill-founded though we may deem them to be."

This helped open the door to Chou's offer on September 6 to resume the ambassadorial talks.

When Mr. Dulles met the Press afterwards, however, he exaggerated the extent to which the President had made up his mind to fight for Quemoy and Matsu.

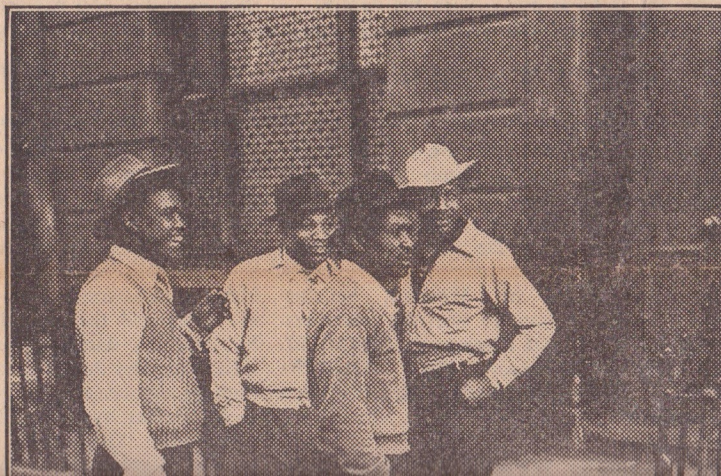
"Mr. Eisenhower's statement," writes Stone, "looked towards peace." Mr. Dulles turned the stress toward war.

"He took the 'ifs' and 'buts' out of the words authorised by the President and did not draw attention to the peace feelers.

"Mr. Dulles' conduct at Newport was the conduct of a man who, unlike his chief, wants a showdown and was using the sneaky cloak of an off-the-record briefing to distort what his chief had actually authorised.

"Apparently the Joint Chiefs of Staff are with Dulles in this. Their action in recklessly and arrogantly authorising a convoy to Quemoy when the Reds had stopped their shelling in expectation of talks was a

WHAT OF THEIR FUTURE?



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This "Act to enable His Majesty in time of war or imminent national danger or great emergency . . . to impose restrictions on aliens," instead of being repealed was extended in 1919 by an Act, which, says Mr. Temkin, "was passed under the influence of a transient attack of xenophobia resulting quite understandably from the first world war."

This has been extended from year to year by the Expiring Laws Continuance Acts.

More CND activities

The Conference at which Dr. Pauling will speak is the first of the CND autumn activities.

At the end of this month supporters from all over North-East England will be joining in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament march through Scarborough. The march takes place on Sunday, September 28, leaving the railway station at 1.30 p.m.

Organised by the Yorkshire Region of the Campaign, it will be the first of the big demonstrations to be held on the eve of the opening of the Labour Party Conference.

A meeting will be held in the Olympia Hall, Scarborough on the same day at 8 p.m. when the speakers will be Canon Collins, A. J. P. Taylor, J. B. Priestley, Benn Levy and John Horner.



Photo: Roger Mayne

'Blame society for Notting Hill'

Peace News Reporter

"THE substantial part of the blame for these offences is not to be put at the feet of these offenders but on the society in which we live," Mr. Peter Webster said in The Old Bailey on Monday.

He was appearing for some of the nine youths aged 17 to 20 sentenced to four years imprisonment for their part in starting the race riots in Notting Hill.

"I'm heartbroken at the vicious sentence,"

one mother told the Daily Herald. "For more than a year Albert faced the terrorists in Cyprus. He had found a job and was settling down well."

Sentencing the boys, Mr. Justice Salmon said that he was determined that anyone tempted to follow their evil example should clearly understand they would "meet in these courts with the stern punishment which they so justly deserve."

Mr. Manley, the Jamaican chief minister, told West Indians that they should not be intimidated by violence. The International Voluntary Service which had been doing repair work a fortnight ago on houses damaged in the Notting Hill disturbances, were unable to get any addresses where repair work was needed this week-end because coloured people were afraid that further damage might be done to their houses.

Four boys who went looking for coloured people to beat up were sentenced to four years' imprisonment this week. Can we be sure that such a punishment will improve the attitude of these boys?

"Mr. Eisenhower's statement," writes Stone, "looked towards peace." Mr. Dulles turned the stress toward war.

"He took the 'ifs' and 'buts' out of the words authorised by the President and did not draw attention to the peace feelers.

"Mr. Dulles' conduct at Newport was the conduct of a man who, unlike his chief, wants a showdown and was using the sneaky cloak of an off-the-record briefing to distort what his chief had actually authorised.

"Apparently the Joint Chiefs of Staff are with Dulles in this. Their action in recklessly and arrogantly authorising a convoy to Quemoy when the Reds had stopped their shelling in expectation of talks was a provocation which should not be overlooked.

"This is not the conduct of men anxious for negotiation."

HONG-KONG

BRITAIN should be ready to give up Hong Kong as a contribution to a peace settlement in the Far East, say the Peace Pledge Union in a letter sent to the British Prime Minister last week.

"The dangerous situation in the Far East," the General Secretary, Stuart Morris, wrote, "prompts the Peace Pledge Union to emphasise the fact that no solution of the difficulties there can be found in a resort to violence, even to counter what might be regarded as Communist aggression. We would urge HM Government to exercise a restraining influence and, in particular, to make it clear beyond doubt that the American Government cannot reckon on British support in any warlike action it may be tempted to take or in the wider consequences of such action.

"It is our earnest hope that the British Government will take all possible positive steps to help towards a peaceful solution of the present dispute such as a readiness to forgo any further claim on Hong Kong. We would also stress the importance of ensuring that the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic are enabled to take their seats at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

MASS DEMONSTRATION OF INTER-RACIAL FRIENDSHIP

Trafalgar Square, Sunday, September 21, 3 p.m. Chairman FENNER BROCKWAY MP

Speakers include

JOHN BAIRD MP, ANTHONY GREENWOOD MP, WALTER PADLEY MP, DR. DONALD SOPER

Organised by the MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM, 374 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1

PN READERS HAVE THEIR SAY

Study for rioters

IN a sense the Nottingham and London outrages are honest changes from that sentimental charity which swears black is white, Jew is Christian, etc., but I do not think the imprisonment of anti-Negro rioters will cure their malady.

If they lack the better way why not "punish" them with a compulsory period of creative study groups devoted to the easing of racial disgust.

An invitation could be proffered to Sir Oswald Mosley and company, or for that matter, myself, inasmuch as I fear my Negro cousin.—**ROY WOLSTENHOLME, 19, Long Hey, Hale, Cheshire.**

Subliminal advertising

IRIS HARVEY seems to have been rather carried away by the potentialities of subliminal advertising, and it is rather alarming to read in Peace News (Aug. 29) that the H-bomb danger is relatively negligible.

The human mind is infinitely mouldable, and one more moulding instrument may have been added to an already vast range. We say *may* have been, as there is very little sound scientific evidence that the principle works at all.

Psycho-analysis has shown pretty conclusively that the sphere in which we are free to make a completely rational choice is very limited, and that nearly everything we do or believe has been conditioned to some extent by forces beyond our control.

Most Christians are so because their parents were, and most people support the use of war for entirely compulsive and non-rational reasons. Subliminal advertising is a change of degree, not of kind.

Unfortunately, it is a very ancient practice for girls to be raped without knowing it (alcohol) and to bear children with nameless fathers. To suggest that this is the aim of S.A. is simply hysterical.

Miss Harvey makes a distinction between physical and mental which is quite misleading. Although genetic mutations are physical events, they are just as likely to manifest themselves in the mind as in the body; and since the mental changes attributed to subliminal advertising are produced by ordinary light rays, there can be nothing mysteriously irreversible about them. Indeed, genetic changes would be vastly more difficult to reverse.

Finally, however perverted we may be-

come, however far Man may degrade himself, he could not finally frustrate the promise of 1,000,000,000 years of evolution by mere psychological trickery. An H-bomb war could do this, however, so let us keep a proper sense of proportion.—**JOHN & GWEN CRABBE, 36, Stradella Road, London, S.E.24.**

Interview with Penney

ON four occasions, during the Easter vigil outside the Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment and the present nine-week picket, the Direct Action Committee has written to Sir William Penney requesting an interview. Our request has been consistently refused.

Having now met so many of the Aldermaston workers, we feel that it would be proper for us to be allowed the opportunity of talking to their Director. As he is the head of an Establishment set up by the Government that represents us, we feel we have both the duty and the right to talk to him about a matter of such over-riding concern to this country and to humanity. For if he, so directly involved in the making of the H-bomb, were persuaded to change his mind, this, we feel, would be an immense victory for the campaign against nuclear weapons.

And so, on Monday, September 22, at 10.30 a.m., a deputation from the picket intend to call on Sir William Penney (having informed him in advance of their intention) in order to make a final attempt, as a group, to achieve an interview with him—or, if he is away, with his deputy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We are very much hoping that as many opponents of the H-bomb as possible throughout the country will support the deputation by sending telegrams to Sir William Penney at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks, at 10.30 on Monday, September 22, asking him to see the picketers.—**APRIL CARTER (Secretary), MICHAEL RANDLE (Chairman), PAT ARROW-SMITH (Field Organiser), Direct Action Committee.**

Mithras

MRS. ESME WYNNE-TYSON is quite

What is it that people want? Why do they want these things? In what way are they best achieved? Why is it right (if it is) to forgo some things? Why is it necessary (spiritually I mean now, not for physical survival) to come to terms with one's fellow human beings? How do beliefs and desires arise: which are genuine and consistent; which are superficial or conflict? Which of our actions really produce the effects desired and which produce the reverse? These questions must be pursued, without fear or prejudice, in relation to specific situations and problems (i.e. at the human level) to the furthest extremes of which the mind is capable.

Only then can we achieve the certainties which we need to synthesise a new set of values. Only so can pacifism ever become a living reality, the outcome of a way of life, and not just the aspiration or the martyrdom of a cranky minority. Renouncing war cannot be the *starting* point of such a process—people who genuinely do renounce war always have a considerable edifice of values on which there is a special corner ready made for pacifism.

Do you seriously imagine that this country had any such edifice between 1920 and 1930—even in the wildest dreams of the most passionate idealist? Of course you don't, and nor does anyone in their senses. Then why make such absurd conditions?

You are simply channelling energy away from the *real* problems. Tackle the *real* problems, which exist today as much as they ever did, and pacifism will arrive. Sign

Pacifism would have failed against Hitler. It is most important for pacifists to realise this fact, and accept it. Having realised this, the pacifist must make two resolutions:

1. To understand and accept the consequences of his position—and not always expect it to "work" all the time.
2. To go beyond the simple affirmation of an ideal to the springs of human behaviour. This is the more important resolution and is the only way to bring any ideal into reality.

These criticisms must be levelled occasionally at idealists (and Heaven knows we need more of them) when, in the glorification of their ideal, they forget and falsify the real problems at the human level. Valuable energy must not be wasted with these simplifications.—**THOMAS OSBORN, 4 Thomas Rd., Fulbourn, Nr. Cambridge.**

Concerning Mrs Brown

THERE are two things that occur to me, reading Reg Reynolds' recent article, "The Map of Mrs. Brown," in PN.

First—how much political influence does Mrs. Brown have? One would like to believe that she has a great deal. But major political and social reforms have occurred in the past without her support. This does not mean that we should not solicit it. It does mean that we need much more than a map of Mrs. Brown; we need in fact some sort of map or chart to effective political agitation in general, drawn up from examples in the past.

Second—I think Reg over-intellectualises his map-making. Granted that it would be useful to know more about how to reach Mrs. Brown, is the best way to send round a lot of clever people with cleverly contrived questions or simply to experiment with various sorts of activities and see which, if any, makes a "break-through"? This is what the group three activists are trying to do.

Reg himself was one of the supporters of the Harold Steele project, and volunteered to participate in it. Yet those who supported and helped to organise this project are by and large the same group that Reg thinks may be hurrying up "another cul de sac."

Reg's sociological survey might be useful. But in the meantime the campaign must go on working on hunches, and trying to assess

it (alcohol) and to bear children with nameless fathers. To suggest that this is the aim of S.A. is simply hysterical.

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Finally, however perverted we may be-



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Mithras

MR. ESME WYNNE-TYSON is quite off the beam in her rejoinder to the Rev. Lewis Maclachlan about modern New Testament scholarship. The late Bishop Barnes was a fine person of great moral courage and he was a highly competent mathematician, I believe, but he was never a New Testament scholar. Modern NT scholarship has moved far from the authorities on which "The Rise of Christianity" was based. They were late Victorian like the work of Sir James Frazer. He is worthy of all honour and "The Golden Bough" is a fascinating book, but the comparative study of religions has moved far since it was written. Many of the superficial analogies that Frazer found between the great religions masked much more important differences.—**Rev. G. PHELPS, Weston Zoyland, Somerset.**

Japanese pen friends

AS a result of an article published in the Japanese national paper "The Asahi," I have received many letters (in English and Esperanto) from young people in Japan between the ages of 15 and 22. They want to correspond with British youth, especially those who saw the film "The Shadow of Hiroshima." I shall be pleased to bring Japanese and British youth together for the sake of peace and friendship. Write to me.—**FRANCOISE PARAIGE, 10 Woronzow Rd., London, N.W.8.**

Pacifism and Hitler

SOME weeks ago Sybil Morrison said in her back-page article: "If this country had become pacifist between 1920 and 1930 there would have been no Hitler and no second world war." I feel that this statement must not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

In the first place it is a totally unrealistic condition if by "becoming pacifist" is meant the renunciation of armed conflict as a means of settling dispute. Such a renunciation is quite impossible for the majority of people without first a radical change in the construction of their values.

your peace pledge and waste your breath bleating than an act of faith is necessary (which of course it is), and humanity will continue to pursue its destruction.

My second point of attack is the assumption that this impossible condition, if it had come about, would have prevented the rise of Hitler and the second world war. Alas, by 1920 the damage was long since done. After that the existence of this country had nothing whatever to do with Hitler (except in his defeat by war). The first world war arose from "Imperial" and economic and prestige reasons which should be studied at the human, not only the political, level to understand their true significance.

Hitler arose from a disillusionment of the Germans (partly the result of the Allies' treatment of them between 1918 and 1920); and from their economic bankruptcy (largely brought about by the Allies); and from the conflict between socialism and capitalism; and from Hitler's exploitation of the basic drives and frustrations of the Germans in response to these first three factors.

If this country had become pacifist, Hitler would have overrun it, imprisoned the intellectuals, coerced the English yoke into working for the glory of the Aryan fatherland, and gassed the Jews. Gandhi once said that if the Jews had practised civil disobedience, they would have confounded the Nazis and been spared.

I am sure this is not so; the Jews were a scapegoat quite unconnected with the reality of the situation (except the hard psychological reality), and they would still have ended up in the gas-chambers. It is just possible that organised civil disobedience might have caught more attention in the rest of the world, but what, at that stage, could have been done?

The essential question is: why did this all come about? And that must be tackled before it has come about. Even now, when the same sort of thing is happening in Nottingham and Notting Hill, how many people are asking the right questions?

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Reg's sociological survey might be useful. But in the meantime the campaign must go on, working on hunches, and trying to assess the value of its various experiments in campaigning.—**MICHAEL J. RANDLE, 71 Avenell Rd., London, N.5.**

Labour and defence spending

DELEGATES at the Trade Union Congress were told by the platform spokesman that he understood the Labour Party view is that any substantial cut in defence expenditure cannot be expected before the current re-equipment programme has been completed and conscription ended in 1962.

Who told him this? It is news to me. There has certainly been no such decision taken by a Labour Party conference. And, as one who has not missed a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party defence group, I can say that this decision has not been taken there either.

As for the argument that any drastic cut would necessarily mean unemployment, it is simply untrue. Under a real Labour Government which believes in planning, the switch-over from war work to civilian work can be achieved without unemployment.

In 1945 a ten times bigger conversion—from war to peace—was achieved without trouble.

If we don't slash our fantastic arms programme a Labour Government will find it difficult to afford its promised reforms.—**FRANK ALLAUN, House of Commons, London, S.W.1.**

What about PEACE for the ANIMALS?

THEY ALSO HAVE

"THE RIGHT TO LIVE"

A Public Meeting with FILMS at KENSINGTON TOWN HALL, 7.30 p.m.,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

Speaker: MICHAEL FRYER, of the Crusade Against All Cruelty to Animals
Chairman: LORD DOWDING

Admission free. Silver collection. Children not admitted

STOP-TESTS OFFER:

A victory for anti-test lobby

"PRIVATE citizens sometimes despair of influencing Governments. But the recent success of the movements to ban further nuclear tests shows very clearly how private individuals and groups can and do exert far-reaching influence."

This was the opening paragraph to a remarkable article by leader-writer Peregrine Worsthorne in the Daily Telegraph on September 8 entitled "Choice of Risks in Nuclear Tests."

In his article Mr. Worsthorne posed the question: "Which should be put first—possible dangers to public health by continuing nuclear tests, or dangers that may stem from surrendering the West's lead in this field?"

He points out that both the American and British Governments have consistently minimised the health dangers, dismissing them as alarmist propaganda.

Russell and Soper

"Yet last month," he writes, "without a word of explanation, both Governments offered a suspension of tests, a course which hitherto they had condemned as dangerous and unnecessary."

He went on to attribute the change of policy to "the cumulatively persuasive propaganda of the anti-test lobby" on both sides of the Atlantic—"conducted at all levels—intellectual, emotional, moral and practical—with spokesmen ranging from Bertrand Russell to Dr. Soper, from the professor's podium to the demagogue's soap-box."

Mr. Worsthorne considered a one-year suspension of the tests by Britain and the USA dangerous, however, on the following grounds:

It is an implicit recognition that they do involve real dangers. No democratic government will find it easy to justify resumption at the end of the period unless Russia had first broken the agreement.

Their day and night silent protest

US MISSILE BASE RESISTANCE CONTINUES

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

A GROUP of Californians are continuing a silent vigil at the Cheyenne inter-continental ballistic missile site at Wyoming, USA.

Despite the continual possibility of arrest the group have stood outside the site through sun, rain, wind and cold since Aug. 31

Lawrence Scott and Arthur Springer who are helping to organise the Cheyenne resistance report that there are signs that the vigil is beginning to have effect on the construction workers, the Air Police, and the local inhabitants.

Civil disobedience in the form of trespassing inside the site is probable at some point while, at the moment, other daily activities including poster and handbill information projects in the town and attempts to speak to groups in the vicinity, continue.

Up to eight people have so far joined in the protest against the construction of the site where on Monday, Aug. 18, Ken Calkins and the Rev. Theodore Olsen were arrested for obstructing traffic. Both are now in prison for 104 days each, Calkins being sentenced after spending several days in hospital recovering from injury inflicted by a truck which struck him during the obstruction action.

FIVE IN JAIL

Others jailed for entering the site and distributing literature, calling on the works to stop building are: Mrs. Ellanor Calkins, a laboratory technician at the University of Chicago; Erica Enzer, a 32-year-old chemist and science editor from Chicago; and John White, a 20-year-old Air Force veteran from Lansdown, Pennsylvania.

Ken Calkins, who was a Phi Beta Kappa student at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, received on Aug. 29 a master's degree in history from the University of Chicago. He celebrated his first wedding anniversary in jail on Aug. 31. Theodore Olsen is a 26-year-old member of the Committee for

ALL-AFRICA CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM

Non-violent Action against Nuclear Weapons and is from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jail conditions are bad, prisoners being given no work or exercise. The men are not allowed to have any reading material, including the Bible, the sheriff feeling that this is part of their punishment.

Since Ken Calkins was hurt a debate has gone on among the Cheyenne resisters about the merits of trying to block construction on the site.

OTHER METHODS

"The heart of the argument," writes Arthur Springer, "has been whether or not an expression of conscience can be combined with effective communication. Both Ken and Ellanor Calkins now feel that the block action created a situation in which there was very little understanding on both sides."

Both the Calkins believe other methods should be tried. Olsen believes that other action would be valid only if people do not do less than the Calkins, even though "doing other."

MP's support for King-Hall thesis

FOR myself I accept King-Hall's analysis. I believe that the British Government—and it will have to be a Labour Government—could give the lead the peoples of the world are longing for," writes Frank Allaun in a review of Commander King-Hall's book "Defence in the Nuclear Age," published in Labour's Voice.

"It would tremendously strengthen those who are working for similar action inside America and Russia. This would be true greatness."

BACK-ROOM BOYS

A SUPPLY of Peace News, copies of Dr. Pauling's "No More War" and other literature is to be sent off to Vienna for the literature stall at the third "Pugwash" conference of scientists from East and West which Bertrand Russell will chair this month.

A number of our readers in Vienna are hard at work on the organisation of the gathering. Prof. Thirring is in charge of the arrangements, and acting as his Secretary is Ernst Schwarz, the Vienna pacifist printer and Quaker; Dr. Francis Rona, our Vienna correspondent, is also lending a hand.

These "back-room boys" deserve the thanks of all of us . . .

. . . and to maintain the organisation that produces the literature for Vienna and other occasions one reader has sent the Peace News Fund the money he received for a TV appearance (no names, no pack drill!), another the £10 won on Premium Bonds, and an English professor at an American university, at home for a holiday, £1.

We do need all the help we can get for the Fund at a time when there are so many opportunities for Peace News to go places. Can you help, too?

THE EDITOR.

Contributions received since September 5, 1958: £47 0s. 7d.

Contributions received since February 1, 1958: £1,014 17s. 10d.

Still needed: £985, before February 1, 1959.

Anonymous donations gratefully acknowledged: A Scot in Ewell £1, Anon. 7s.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.A.

Shortly after President Eisenhower had announced the conditional suspension of tests beginning on October 31, the AEC and Defence Department announced a series of ten nuclear explosions to take place in Nevada before that date. Quite coldly the announcer inferred that it was necessary to rush the series to meet the deadline.

The
P.N.
Fund

propaganda of the anti-test lobby" on both sides of the Atlantic—"conducted at all levels—intellectual, emotional, moral and practical—with spokesmen ranging from Bertrand Russell to Dr. Soper, from the professor's podium to the demagogue's soap-box.

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Keep up pressure

His concluding paragraphs give an indication that anti-test campaigners must keep up their pressure:

"By agreeing to a temporary suspension the Western Governments are conceding the substance of the anti-test campaigners' case—a concession from which they will unquestionably find it increasingly difficult to withdraw."

In its advertisement columns on the following day the Daily Telegraph carried a prominently displayed appeal for support for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament signed by 38 prominent people.

He brought work camp to Gloucester

GIFFORD BARRIE, who organised an international work camp in Gloucester when the Sandycroft Youth Club Headquarters was burned down, died suddenly on September 6 at the age of 53.

Local secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and an active Peace Pledge Union worker, he was a civil engineer with the Gloucester County Council.

His death is a great loss not only to Gloucester but to our country as a whole, Walter Hawkins, one of his fellow workers in Gloucester PPU, told Peace News.

"I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another"

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to PPU Headquarters
DICK SHEPPARD HOUSE
6, Endsleigh Street London, W.C.1

Chicago; Eric Serfer, a 32-year-old chemist and science editor from Chicago; and John White, a 20-year-old Air Force veteran from Lansdown, Pennsylvania.

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ALL-AFRICA CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM

A CONFERENCE of African peoples is to meet in Accra in December to consider how Gandhian non-violence can help to free Africa from white domination.

Commenting on the meeting, Indian Opinion writes that it is "a turning point not only in Africa's history but also in the relations between Black and White. The free states of Africa have made up their mind to give backing to the revolt against white domination from the Cape to Cairo.

"This is bound to give terrific momentum to African nationalism on the one hand and, on the other, to intensify feelings of solidarity among the peoples of Africa. In the long run this, given wise leadership, could enable the people of Africa to make positive contributions towards world peace."

Labour should scrap H-bombs

"LABOUR and the H-bomb," a pamphlet by Emrys Hughes, has just been published by Housman's bookshop, 6d., postage 2d., or 5s. 6d. a dozen post free). Much of the material in the pamphlet was first published in Peace News.

Emrys Hughes argues "Labour must come all out for scrapping H-bombs and the huge burden of obsolete armaments." He discusses "the contradictions of Crossman," "The Case of Aneurin Bevan," "The Strategy of Strachey," and "the next steps to a real peace policy."

In a foreword to the pamphlet, Bertrand Russell writes: "If the Labour Party is going to condone abominations in order to win a point in arguments of realpolitik with tough Russians and Americans, it will lose all the force which has given it life."

MP's support for King-Hall thesis

"FOR myself I accept King-Hall's analysis. I believe that the British Government—and it will have to be a Labour Government—could give the lead the peoples of the world are longing for," writes Frank Allaun in a review of Commander King-Hall's book "Defence in the Nuclear Age," published in Labour's Voice.

"It would tremendously strengthen those who are working for similar action inside America and Russia. This would be true greatness."

Frank Allaun goes on to say that he does not accept King-Hall's thesis in its entirety. "One objection is this: while wishing to damp down the hot war between East and West, he is in favour of intensifying the cold war. . . But surely, Sir Stephen, if you fan the flames of the cold war sufficiently you will develop what you seek to avoid—armed warfare.

"Unless we accept the Commander's warning about the use of violence, we've had it," concludes Frank Allaun.

Yorkshire Evening Post on LAMBETH'S LAPSE

"SHOULD a Christian use nuclear weapons? We would say no. Then why dare not some of the bishops say so?"

This comment was made recently in an editorial strongly critical of the Lambeth Conference statement on peace by the Conservative Yorkshire Evening Post.

The tone of the editorial has come as a welcome surprise to supporters of nuclear disarmament, since the Post circulates over a wide area and its editor, Sir Linton Andrews, is held in high regard by Conservatives.

Golden Rule crew free

THE five-man crew of the Golden Rule were released from Honolulu city jail early in August after serving sentences of 60 days each. The men—Albert Bigelow, William Huntington, George Willoughby, Orion Sherwood and Jim Peck—who attempted to sail into the Pacific nuclear weapons testing area, have now resumed their former duties. The Golden Rule has been sold to help meet the costs of the project.

Anonymous donations gratefully acknowledged: A Scot in Ewell £1, Anon. 7s.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

Shortly after President Eisenhower had announced the conditional suspension of tests beginning on October 31, the AEC and Defence Department announced a series of ten nuclear explosions to take place in Nevada before that date. Quite coldly the announcer inferred that it was necessary to rush the series to meet the deadline.

Christmas Cards

Overseas Peace News readers, and home readers wanting cards and gifts for early posting abroad will be glad to know that

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A stupid fiction

BRITAIN'S EQUIVOCAL POSITION over a possible U.S.-China war has been emphasised by Mr. Randolph Churchill's outburst in the Evening Standard and Mr. Macmillan's response to it.

Mr. Churchill holds that Britain would be "ratting" if the Government refused to join the U.S. in any war that arose out of the crisis. As a result of his talk with Mr. Macmillan he concluded that the British Prime Minister felt the same way.

Mr. Macmillan's response has been to state through the Foreign Office, that Britain has no commitments to the U.S. over the Formosa Straits.

Mr. Randolph Churchill was presumably aware of that. He took the view, however, that Britain as an ally of the U.S. should come to its support whether there were any commitments or not, and without regard to whether it is the British view that the U.S. is right or wrong. Not to act in such a way would be to "rat."

The danger is that Mr. Macmillan and his Government may half accept that view. Britain is not only not committed to the U.S. in regard to Formosa and the Chinese coastal islands. It also holds that the U.S. Government's attitude in this matter is criminal folly

Even the pronouncement forced by Mr. Churchill's article carefully avoided giving any indication of the British view that the U.S. Government is dangerously wrong-headed in this matter. And earlier opportunities—as over the Chinese declaration of a 12-mile limit for territorial waters—have been used to make ambiguous pronouncements that could imply British support for the U.S.



THIS business arises from the persistence of the U.S. Government in the stupid fiction that Chiang Kai-shek and the military group around him constitute the real government of China.

It is only the wealth and power of the U.S. combined with its capacity to project its unctuous self-assurance about the unquestionable morality of any policy to which it commits itself that forces so many Governments of the smaller nations to accept this fiction.

Keen on their job

ONE of the dangerous factors in any such situation as the present conflict over the control of Quemoy and Matsu is the anxiety of the service chiefs to make a trial of the effectiveness of their new weapons.

Even if they make the optimistic assumption that the H-bomb in the megaton range is purely a "deterrent," with regard to which they may share the declared hopes of the politicians that it will never be used, they have no such hopes regarding the growing range of "tactical" atomic weapons now at their disposal. On the contrary, with regard to these their hopes are that during their term of service they will be provided with an opportunity to test the effectiveness of these fascinating weapons in action.

This attitude is a positive factor in the Formosa Strait conflict. The U.S. Navy and Air Force chiefs would really welcome an opportunity to give a demonstration of the military value of the new instruments they are now equipped with. Writing from Formosa, the well-known American newspaper correspondent, Joseph Alsop, reports that it is the opinion of a number of the US military leaders that the US has at present the advantage in these weapons and should now put them to the test.

When we learn therefore that a battalion of Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft missiles capable of discharging atomic warheads, with a range of over 75 miles has been sent by the Pentagon to the Pacific, that a squadron of "Matador" pilotless aircraft, or guided missiles, is also stationed in Formosa, and that other weapon reinforcements from the US are pouring in, we have to keep in mind the fact that there are many into whose charge these things are being given who are itching to use them, and that these feed back advice to the Pentagon and the State Department that contribute to the encouragement of Mr. Dulles to continue his gambols on the brink.

Home to roost

THE referendum to be taken by General de Gaulle's Government on September 28 will have a different character in the French colonial areas (with the exception of Algeria) than it will have in metropolitan France and Algeria. In the colonial areas a "yes" vote will indicate a desire to remain a part of the French "community" while a "no" vote will indicate a desire for immediate independence, which General de Gaulle has indicated will be accorded on the understanding that this will mean the termination of any economic assistance from France to the newly independent territory.

The Algerian people, however, are not to be offered this opportunity to vote for their independence. They are to vote as "Frenchmen" for a constitution for an "indivisible" France—a constitution incidentally that contains clauses inserted as obstacles against any future desire that may arise from a change of mind on their

meeting to be called in January is an extraordinary one, called 13 months ahead of time for the consideration of the new seven-year plan, covering the period 1959-1965.

The Congress will be considering this plan before it is implemented. Something of the form of democratic practice will thus at least be observed. The earlier five-year plans were generally submitted for the automatic approval of the delegates a considerable time after they had begun to be operated.

A similar softening of the earlier callous contempt for human rights is to be observed in the setting aside of Marshal Bulganin. A member of the presidium of the central committee, he has been given a post at Stavropol, so remote from Moscow that it would not be possible for him to attend the meetings. The last Committee meeting therefore "liberated" him from his functions as a member of the presidium.

From a personal standpoint this is a great descent for Marshal Bulganin (the great "B" of the "B and K" of the international journeyings), but there must



of course be displacements and replacements in any political system, and the Khrushchov régime has found a way to dispense with the assassination method that was a main resort of the Stalin régime.

Fourth Arm & H-bomb

THOSE interested in the recent correspondence in Peace News on the character and value of "civil defence" in Britain should acquaint themselves with the results of a study of the subject as affecting the US that has been made by the Research and Development Corporation, a body which carries out research work on behalf of the US Air Force.

It worked on the hypothesis that an assault had been made on the 50 largest cities in the US in addition to the bases of the Strategic Air Command. The result, it held, without the adoption of more elaborate protection measures than have already been adopted, would be likely to amount to 90 million deaths, considerably more than half the population.

With the adoption of shelters that would provide protection against fall-out, but not, of course against blast, and assuming that the cities had only a few minutes warning in which to take measures of safety, there might be a saving of 20 million lives; i.e., the number of deaths might be reduced to 70 millions.

If there could be several hours warning the group

U.S. Government is dangerously wrong. And earlier opportunities—as over the Chinese declaration of a 12-mile limit for territorial waters—have been used to make ambiguous pronouncements that could imply British support for the U.S.

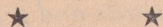


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It is only the wealth and power of the U.S. combined with its capacity to project its unctuous self-assurance about the unquestionable morality of any policy to which it commits itself that forces so many Governments of the smaller nations to accept this fiction.

It is a fiction that is not accepted by the British Government, which recognises that the Government of China has its seat in Peking and that it is not the caucus, that the U.S. Government, even when it is trying to write in moderate terms to the Russian Government, persists in referring to as the “Republic of China.”

In the present situation, Britain should proclaim that the U.S. attitude is the centre of the trouble that could lead to world war.



AT Warsaw on Monday representatives of China and the U.S. resumed their broken discussions over the position of the Quemoy and Matsu islands.

This meeting was the 74th that has been held for this purpose. 73 of the meetings have been completely futile. Those that are in progress now will be equally futile unless the U.S. can be brought to take a fundamentally different view of its relationship with China.

In his letter to Mr. Khrushchov, President Eisenhower protests that the Russian Government has addressed no letter to the Chinese Communist leader urging moderation. President Eisenhower is probably very much aware of the fruitless counsels of moderation that his Government has urged upon Chiang Kai-shek; but there has equally been no public letter of the kind that Mr. Khrushchov is rebuked for not sending to Mao Tse-tung.

It is quite evident that whatever counsels go from the U.S. to Chiang's Government will not be acted on while Chiang knows that he can call upon U.S. support against Peking. Chiang has made it plain that he does not propose to abandon his intention of attacking China.

Dr. Yeh, Chiang's newly appointed ambassador in Washington, has marked his arrival by an announcement that his Government will neither accept a cease fire nor renounce the use of force in the Formosa Strait. Mr. Eisenhower would be well employed in addressing a letter to Dr. Yeh's chief of the kind he asks Mr. Khrushchov to address to Mao.

President Eisenhower will not, of course, do this for the acceptance of such a counsel would mean undermining the very basis of Chiang's existence.

Britain which recognises the plain irrationality of giving Chiang a seat in the United Nations should declare this now and insist upon it.

THE referendum to be taken by General de Gaulle's Government on September 28 will have a different character in the French colonial areas (with the exception of Algeria) than it will have in metropolitan France and Algeria. In the colonial areas a “yes” vote will indicate a desire to remain a part of the French “community” while a “no” vote will indicate a desire for immediate independence, which General de Gaulle has indicated will be accorded on the understanding that this will mean the termination of any economic assistance from France to the newly independent territory.

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Only such political groups as have endorsed the French connection are legal in Algeria, and thus there are no groups opposed to the constitution that are permitted to express themselves through the press or public meetings. In any public discussion in Algeria therefore, only one case can be heard—the case for an affirmative vote.

Unless General de Gaulle takes some new steps to ensure freedom of the vote in Algeria there is little doubt that it will be dangerous for an Arab or a Berber to vote “no.” Those who are opposed therefore will probably abstain, although it is possible that even this will be dangerous.

The result of the referendum will be to fix upon France a constitution that is exceedingly dangerous for the future of democracy in that land. The settlers and the army group that has threatened to send the paratroops into France, through their control over the Algerian vote, will exercise a greatly disproportionate influence in this ballot for the settlement of the French future. The land of “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” will be paying dearly for the complacency it has displayed at the attempt to square imperialist domination with its noble democratic principles.

Russian Congress

THE Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party has decided to call the 21st Congress of the Party on January 27, 1959. The 20th Congress—the one at which Khrushchov admitted the abominations of the Stalinist régime—took place in 1956. In the time of Lenin the Russian C.P. Congress met each year. Stalin decreed a three-yearly meeting and subsequently changed this to four-yearly intervals. Because of the war, however, and a disinclination on the part of Stalin to have the Congress meet there was a gap of 13 years between the 18th and 19th Congresses.

The present interval is one of four years, but the

ment Corporation, a body which carries out research work on behalf of the US Air Force.

It worked on the hypothesis that an assault had been made on the 50 largest cities in the US in addition to the bases of the Strategic Air Command. The result, it held, without the adoption of more elaborate protection measures than have already been adopted, would be likely to amount to 90 million deaths, considerably more than half the population.

With the adoption of shelters that would provide protection against fall-out, but not, of course against blast, and assuming that the cities had only a few minutes warning in which to take measures of safety, there might be a saving of 20 million lives; i.e., the number of deaths might be reduced to 70 millions.

If there could be several hours warning the group held that the deaths might be reduced to 30 millions, while if the authorities had been in a position to take some days to make preparation and arrange for the evacuation of the large cities the deaths might be reduced to 25 millions and possibly considerably less.

The cost of the shelters—against fall-out, not against blast—would be 20 billion dollars, or more than £700 millions.

The new factor

IN considering what these findings, assuming them to be sound, would mean in British terms it has to be remembered that there is no 3,000 miles coast to coast area in Britain in which to spread out evacuees, and it would take a much smaller expenditure of H-bombs to produce a much more wholesale proportion of deaths; on the basis of calculations by M. Jules Moch, French representative on the UN Disarmament Commission about five 10-megaton H-bombs properly spaced could lead to the destruction of all life on this island.

There is another point that should be kept in mind in considering this report, and also in considering most of the expositions on precautions that might be taken that come from “civil defence” officials in this country.

The precautions urged relate entirely to the completely new destructive factor brought by nuclear explosives, that of radiation. They offer no protection against the enormously magnified destruction through the blast that we have experienced in two world wars through the use of what are now called “conventional” explosives. The measure of the problem to be dealt with here can be estimated from the fact that the A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima had an explosive power of 20,000 tons of TNT. The 10-megaton H-bomb has an explosive power 500 times that of the Hiroshima A-bomb.

What the civil defence advocate needs to demonstrate is how the civil defence worker is to be sheltered against blast in order that he may be available to operate against the new factor of radiation.

STRUGGLES IN THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION

THE first thought of all who are concerned about peace is directed to Quemoy, but the issue is so clear that there is little to add to what has been said.

The basic wrong is the exclusion, under American influence, of the Chinese Peoples' Republic from the United Nations. The United Nations Assembly should be called at once to put that right. Then, and then only, would the solution of the neutralization of Formosa for a period, pending a plebiscite, be possible.

I am glad that Mr. Gaitskell has declared categorically against British involvement in war over Quemoy and the offshore islands. We should be demanding a reassembly of Parliament to make clear to the world that Britain is not supporting America.

But we must spare some thoughts, even during these threatening events, to developments in the African revolution. The struggle for political liberty in that continent is not less than a revolution. From Algeria to the Union of South Africa the contest between white domination and democratic racial equality and freedom proceeds uninterruptedly.

The farce in Algeria

The people of Algeria are supposed to be voting on General de Gaulle's constitution.

The plebiscite is a farce. It is being conducted by the French military forces. The result will have no moral significance whatsoever.

In French West and Equatorial Africa, and to a large extent in far-away Madagascar, the vote will be more free. The provision in the constitution for ultimate independence will make it more acceptable, but there are strong elements in French Africa, led by Sefou Touré and the poet politician Senhor, which are not satisfied.

Even in Madagascar the uncompromising section is stronger than I anticipated. If the

French want to prove the sincerity of their proposals they should release the leaders of the revolt of 1949 who are still detained in France.

Towards independence

In London the critical conference to prepare the way for the independence of Nigeria is being held. Its internal decisions should be a matter for the Nigerians themselves, but perhaps I may express one hope. It is proposed that women in Northern Nigeria should not be given the vote. This

By
**FENNER
BROCKWAY**
MP
Chairman,
Movement for
Colonial Freedom



is a reflection of the Moslem society over the greater part of the Region; but other Moslem countries—for example, Tunisia—are now recognising woman's right to equality.

The principle of sex freedom is the same as the principle of racial freedom. Just as the Whites have no right to deny human rights to Blacks, so men have no right to deny human freedom to women. It is no answer to say that most women in Northern Nigeria do not want the vote and would not vote. If there is a single woman in Northern Nigeria who claims political rights—and there are, of course, many—she should not be denied her human status.

Whilst West Africa moves forward

steadily to independence, the struggle of the peoples in East, Central and South Africa remains stern. The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, has now issued his decisions regarding the new constitution for Northern Rhodesia. They will not satisfy the Africans, neither the members of the African Congress nor the more moderate members of the African Representative Council.

The fundamental inequality, which will ensure that the small minority of Europeans will have two-thirds of the seats in the Legislature, remains. The small concession has been made of adding a second African to the Executive Council, but the Africans will still be in a minority of two in ten. The objectionable veto of African candidates by the Chiefs, many of whom act as stooges of the British, is maintained.

United in opposition

The educational and income qualifications for African voters on the special roll are reduced, but they can now be raised for new voters every second or third year (instead of after ten years, as originally proposed): thus the privileged position of the Europeans will persist. One concession of value is the permission granted to African teachers to stand as candidates. Their exclusion would have robbed African representation of some of its best spokesmen.

I anticipate that the African Congress will have nothing to do with this undemocratic constitution. They are likely to boycott it. Disillusionment is strong even in the African Representative Council. The Congress had demanded absolute parity of representation between Europeans and Africans. The Representative Council had proposed parity between the *elected* members, leaving the Europeans with a majority through the *ex-officio* members. Mr. Lennox-Boyd's decisions do not approach either of these proposals. The result may be a united front

of opposition by the Congress and the Representative Council.

Parliament will debate these decisions early in the new session. I hope the Labour Party will have no hesitation in voting against them. The British Government and the Whites are disastrously destroying the hopes of racial agreement in Central Africa.

One of the hopeful features of the situation in South Africa has been the co-operation of the Indian and African communities in their resistance to apartheid. The Indians are now having to face a new and cruel threat.

Blow has fallen

Eight years ago a Group Areas Act was passed with the object of excluding Indians as well as Africans from occupying land or premises in any area specified by the Government. Inspectors were sent throughout the country to define these areas. They have now been announced.

The period of enquiry was one of great strain for Indians. Landlords took advantage of the uncertainty to demand exorbitant rents. A newly-married couple did not dare to acquire a house. Indian shopkeepers lived in uncertainty and could not expand their premises.

Now the blow has fallen with full force. Hundreds of Indians have been given notice to quit their homes and shops and move to distant areas.

In Pretoria 70 per cent of the Indian population is affected. In the central Prinsloo St. area, where the Indian shops have been a feature of the city's life, no fewer than 127 stores, providing a livelihood for 2,500 people, must be closed. Many of these shopkeepers are descendants of Indian traders who settled in South Africa nearly 100 years ago. The existence of the whole Indian community is being uprooted.

The Government's plans, extending over ten years, aim at isolating the Indian population equally with the African population. The Indian school in Pretoria will be closed, affecting the education of 2,476 children. The Central Mosque and the Hindu Temple, distinguished examples of Indian architecture, will have to go.

British responsibility

This further insult to the Indian popula-

DR. JAMES TOPPING REVIEWS PROFESSOR PAULING'S

'No more war' *

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This further insult to the Indian population in South Africa, their expulsion from areas which the Europeans desire to confiscate for themselves, adds new strength to the Indian Government's demand that the United Nations Assembly should concern itself in the intolerable wrongs heaped upon the African and Indian populations within the Union.

The time has come when the world should tell the South African Government that the humiliations imposed upon Africans, Indians and coloured persons as though they were sub-human, cannot be regarded as internal matters for South Africa but are a challenge to good international relations.

It is worth remembering that when Natal in 1860 first asked the Government of India for a supply of indentured labourers for its sugar plantations the Government of India, then still British only accepted the request on condition that the labourers should be treated as the equals of all settlers in the country.

The Government in London endorsed this demand and Britain therefore is also involved in ensuring the rights of the Indian population in South Africa.

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DR. JAMES TOPPING REVIEWS PROFESSOR PAULING'S

'No more war' *

IN the recent spate of books on atomic energy and nuclear weapons "No More War" by Professor Linus Pauling of California is quite outstanding.

The author is a distinguished chemist, a Nobel Prize-winner and one of the scientists deeply concerned about the use of atomic bombs in 1945 and of the subsequent development of other more devastating weapons. He was responsible for presenting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in January, 1958, a petition signed by 9,235 scientists of many countries, which urged that an international agreement to stop the testing of nuclear bombs "be made now."

Passionate plea

If with understandable pride, and as an answer to unfortunate suggestions about financial help, he tells us that the signatures were obtained "at the bargain rate of three cents per signature," there are many throughout the world who appreciate the other costs of his dedicated labour and value highly all he has done and is doing.

His book is at once an authoritative popular account of the nature of nuclear weapons and of the way they have transformed war-

* Gollancz, 16s.

fare, and a passionate plea for a rational scientific approach to world problems in a new age.

"I believe" he writes "that nuclear war, with its catastrophic consequences, possibly the destruction of the world, the end of civilization, must be averted. I believe that nuclear war will not be averted by a policy, followed by two great nations, of continued reliance on ever-increasing force, ever greater powers of destruction.

"I believe that the nations of the world that are carrying out the tests of nuclear weapons are sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of people now living and hundreds of thousands of unborn children, and that this sacrifice is unnecessary.

"I believe that the way to avert nuclear war is to begin making safe, just and effective international agreements; and that the first of these should include the stopping of the tests of all nuclear weapons."

Teller's assumption

He justifies why he believes that the numbers involved are to be measured in hundreds of thousands by carefully examining what is known about the increase in radiation levels as a result of the tests so far made, and of the consequences in terms of hereditary defects and the incidence of leukaemia and bone-cancer.

He is careful to explain when we do not know or when there is a considerable margin of error in the data. He has something important to say about the menace of Carbon-14, which is made by both fusion and fission bombs, by the clean and the

dirty, and continues to act for thousands of years.

In an important chapter headed "What are the facts about fallout?" he deals with the apparent contradictions between his statements and others appearing elsewhere; as a careful examination of many loose and misleading utterances it should be widely read. "The Fable of the Wrist Watch" in which he suggests that Dr. Teller, the "father of the H-bomb," has assumed that the radiation from a wrist-watch is 500 times as great as it actually is for the average person in the world, is both amusing and frightening.

Agreement possible

Dr. Pauling concludes by pleading for international agreements to stop the tests, to provide a system of inspection and to disarm. He believes that agreement with Soviet Russia is possible. What he says about the detection of tests is in keeping with the decisions of the government experts recently assembled in Geneva.

He would like to see set up a World Peace Research Organisation which, much in the way scientific research is organised today, would tackle the problem of preserving peace in the world. A compelling advocate for reason in human affairs, he would have men eschew the immorality of nuclear war; it is a reasoned case that should appeal to men of goodwill everywhere.

AWAY FROM THE HEADLINES

"I AM SICK OF BEING TOLD we must do things because the Russians are doing them . . . What good will it do to put a man on the moon if at the same time we fail to devise a way of living together in peace on earth? . . . Help to other nations should be offered not as a bribe for military bases, not as a prop for keeping corrupt regimes in office, not as a part of some smart international strategy, but with a desire to minister to human needs simply because it is the right thing to do."—Governor Le Roy Collins of Florida, U.S.A.

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The nuclear powers and genocide

BREAKING THEIR OWN LAWS?

By James Avery Joyce

SINCE the real horrors of radio-active fall-out can no longer be hidden, a vital new element, till recently neglected, has suddenly come into the forefront of the controversy.

Physicist Ralph E. Lapp told the Congressional sub-committee on radiation that a 2,500-megaton bomb attack would eventually cause 16,000,000 defective children, 120,000,000 still-births, and 140,000,000 embryonic deaths.

We know now for certain that whatever this is, it is no longer "defence," "deterrence," or even "war." What we are now dealing with is genocide.

At Nuremberg, in 1946, genocide was put right outside the laws of war or peace as a "crime against humanity."

The UN resolution

The judgment passed on the war criminals who, deliberately and of aforethought, incinerated millions of their fellows in their hideous ovens, rejected the accused's plea of "military necessity" and "superior orders" and condemned the mass murders for what they were.

On December 11, 1946, the UN General Assembly, after reviewing the "Nuremberg principles," as they were called, declared that "Genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit of the United Nations and condemned by the civilised world," and resolved unanimously

to embody the Nuremberg principles in a universal convention. On January 12, 1951, the Genocide Convention came into effect as world law.

Preparing to commit crime

Neither USA nor Britain has yet ratified the convention, but that omission does not prevent it from becoming a part of operative international law today.

Four aspects of the convention are relevant to the bomb issue. First, under Article II, genocide is defined in terms of "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such."

The phrase here italicised was meant to cover the destruction of a large community—e.g., a complete town or city—without regard to the accepted Laws of War which discriminate between innocent and guilty, civilians and combatants.

"With intent" simply means doing a thing with foreknowledge of its natural or probable consequences.

The exact meaning of "national," "racial," and other similar expressions can no doubt be argued at length (as was shown by the Assembly debates), but it

doesn't require much imagination to replace "Poles" by "Russians" or "Jews" by "Communists," or vice versa, and so on down the list of prevailing ideological conflicts.

Nor need we waste time searching how far down the line of mass slaughter we have to go before genocide merges with common types of killing, amenable to the Laws of War and therefore outside the scope of the convention.

The plain fact is that the closer one studies the text of the convention, alongside the day-to-day reports of the nuclear scientists, the closer the cap seems to fit.

Second, again under Article II, the crime of "imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group" strikes home so hard that one wonders how governments which were unanimously voting for the convention only a few years ago, could also have been preparing the "measures" which they now seem willing to "impose" on other national "groups."

Why do they hesitate?

Third, under Articles III and IV, the intention of the convention is emphasised by provisions to punish not only genocide but "conspiracy to commit genocide" and "direct and public incitement to commit genocide"; and also by provisions which fix legal responsibility for the act on the persons actually doing them "whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials, or private individuals."

Fourth, under Article XI, 53 nations have ratified the convention to date (including the Communist nations), some with minor reservations.

But not USA and Britain. Does this mean that the convention is null and void or ineffective?

Although the international penal tribunal (on which the UN International Law Commission is still working) is not yet established, Article VI provides, meantime, that "persons charged with genocide . . . shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed."

Where savages draw the line

"Neither animals nor uneducated savages," said the Australian representative to the General Assembly in 1948, which called for speedy ratification, "would deliberately plan with the fiendish and cold-blooded cruelty which accompanies examples of genocide."

The question which remains is: If neither animals nor uneducated savages would plan deliberately the destruction of the human race "in whole or in part," who would?

Which of the signatories will be the first to put the matter to the test by acting under Article VIII, which reads: "Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of Genocide?"

TALKING IT OVER WITH MR. STRAUSS

By Ernest Bromley

This is the conclusion of "A Week in the AEC Lobby" which tells the story of a group of Americans who attempted to get interviews with the heads of the Atomic Energy Commission in order to demonstrate concern about the continued testing of nuclear weapons. In the three previous articles Ernest Bromley, a member of the group, told how they travelled to the AEC Plant outside Washington and gained an interview with an AEC Commissioner on Friday, May 9, after two days waiting and fasting. They decided to remain in the lobby and seek an interview with Mr. Strauss, then head of the AEC.

SATURDAY, May 10.—Somewhat to our surprise the cafeteria was kept open, apparently for our benefit. At mealtime we were invariably

We all laughed. He took a chair and we drew our chairs into a semi-circle around him. He began.

"I agree a conference of this sort is desirable, but I don't like your methods of trying to get it." We made brief apologies for the extra trouble we were causing the staff. During the talk he commented that Pauling had accused Libby of the AEC of deceiving the American people.

He said, "I suppose I feel the threat of war is much greater than the threat of tests."

admit employees who had matters to call to our host's attention. We went through the guarded door to the lobby where newspapermen were waiting for a statement. We told them we had seen Mr. Strauss and that we were leaving to break our fast.

Outside the red building in which we had spent almost a week as not-too-welcome, though extremely well-treated guests, we went to a store to buy food. In fasting the stomach shrivels to a very small ball and the danger of breaking a fast is that one may try to eat too much. We got some

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SATURDAY, May 10.—Somewhat to our surprise the cafeteria was kept open, apparently for our benefit. At mealtime we were invariably approached by a security officer who would tell us we could be served meals. We always declined.

Mr. Lane offered to take eight-year-old Alan Willoughby to his home. Lillian, his mother, gave her consent. When he was returned to us that afternoon he was wearing a wide-brimmed cowboy hat, a gift from his host, following an afternoon of baseball.

Meanwhile 12 others were picketing the White House in sympathy with the Golden Rule and us. Late that afternoon a group of them drove out to Germantown to see us. Since we were locked in they could not join us, but we exchanged greetings through signs and by gestures. Among them was Alan Willoughby's older sister, so the little boy decided to join her and go home that night. Dave Gale, a member of our group, left to go back to the Non-Violent Action committee office.

JOINED BY PICKETS

Sunday, May 11.—Mother's Day telegrams and flowers were delivered to the three mothers in the group from all over the nation. We heard by phone that the White House picketing continued and learned later that the pickets had attended a Quaker silent meeting in Washington, where members of the group shared their concerns with the regular members, and that they had been very well received.

Monday, May 12.—The Plant opened again with the lobby sitters still there. That morning we were joined by three of those who had been demonstrating in front of the White House: Bob Luitweiler, John White and Helen Corson, who is 70 years old, but still able to walk for the cause of peace.

Relations continued friendly between the AEC personnel and ourselves. Bent Andersen, whose wife was ill, left at noon.

In late afternoon Arthur Springer had a

call from his draft board denying him "conscientious objection" status. He left immediately to protest. Ted Olson also left, and Loren Miner.

SUDDEN ACTIVITY

Tuesday, May 13.—Tuesday was low water mark. Tension and six days without food was beginning to tell on some of us. Helen Corson, after one day, was not well. An AEC official took her to the Plant doctor. She had to leave us and Dorothy Hutchinson accompanied her, also Thane Reed. There was a strong feeling we were close to the end of the vigil, but we were not quite satisfied that our message had reached the policy makers. We had seen Mr. Graham, but . . .

About noon Mr. Magruder (an assistant to Mr. Strauss) and Dave Dellinger had a long phone talk, in which Mr. Magruder had said that the Commission was testifying on Capitol Hill at the moment and that Strauss had appointments in the afternoon which he would not be able to keep, so that there would be no chance of his seeing us.

That afternoon we were surprised at evidences of sudden activity. The newspapermen began to descend on the building, along with them photographers and men with movie cameras. Something was about to break, but we had no idea what it was. Then we learned that we were to have an interview with Mr. Strauss at 3 p.m.

Ten of us were left to go into the conference room. When we went in a stenotypist was seated there. After we filed in Mr. Strauss came, accompanied by security men. Mr. Traynor was among them and Mr. Wise. Mr. Strauss shook hands with us until he came to the stenotypist, looked at her and remarked, "Well, I hope you're one of us."

We all laughed. He took a chair and we drew our chairs into a semi-circle around him. He began.

"I agree a conference of this sort is desirable, but I don't like your methods of trying to get it." We made brief apologies for the extra trouble we were causing the staff. During the talk he commented that Pauling had accused Libby of the AEC of deceiving the American people.

He said, "I suppose I feel the threat of war is much greater than the threat of tests. I can assure you that the Commission will go ahead and make weapons and have tests. It's my sworn duty."

He wanted us to know that we could not change his feelings as to the necessity of nuclear testing, but told us also that even if we did change his mind we had "no chance of stopping nuclear tests." He made it clear that he disapproved of our manner of waiting for an interview. "Your occupation of these premises after working hours is illegal," he said.

"You can picket the Atomic Energy Commission, the State Department, or the Income Tax headquarters. That kind of demonstration I have no objection to, but I exhort you not to camp on our property. I wouldn't take up headquarters in the lobby of your home."

We allowed again that we were sorry to cause extra work for the staff, and to be so long in the way. He relented a bit and remarked good-humouredly, "I'll have to admit that you are ladies and gentlemen."

I PUT MY VIEW

Most of our group of ten voiced some part of his own feeling. When I got a chance to say something I said, "One of the great concerns I had with respect to nuclear testing is the fact that the more terrible the weapons become the more diabolical we become as men, that we are all involved in the production of something which might well mean the end of mankind."

I said I felt we ought to be fasting not only for a brief period, but fasting even to death in the face of such an extremity. We had wanted to talk personally with the men who had the real power in the situation, I said, and I felt we had come to the right place.

Our time had ended. Already the security officers were opening the door to

admit employees who had matters to call to our host's attention. We went through the guarded door to the lobby where newspapermen were waiting for a statement. We told them we had seen Mr. Strauss and that we were leaving to break our fast.

Outside the red building in which we had spent almost a week as not-too-welcome, though extremely well-treated guests, we went to a store to buy food. In fasting the stomach shrivels to a very small ball and the danger of breaking a fast is that one may try to eat too much. We got some orange juice, milk and bananas, sat down on a green hill crest overlooking the AEC and ate sparingly, then made our way to Washington and from there to our homes.

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DIARY *Life in a Warsaw suburb*

FOUR FILMS BY COURAGEOUS POLES

By Alan Lovell

FOUR of the seven films in the programme of Polish documentary films shown at the National Film Theatre recently are critical of Polish society.

The subjects they deal with are bureaucracy, prostitution, ill-equipped hospitals and the problems of old age.

None of the films are completely successful; they are all sketches rather than completed films—they were mostly made by students at the Polish State film school. But they all show a great concern for life in Poland and an individual way of looking at it.

"When the Devil Says Good-night" tells of the delays in the building of a community centre in a Warsaw suburb. We catch glimpses of life in the suburb; women talk, boys stand around aimlessly or steal from the market, young people make love in the fields beside the railway. Contrasted with these glimpses are shots of the slow progress made in the building of the community centre and the mountain of paper that the bureaucracy builds up.



The most remarkable feature of the film is the fresh way it looks at everyday life. The camera quietly picks out an incident, plays on it for a moment, then quietly leaves it. This technique creates a beautiful impressionistic picture of life in the suburb.

Perhaps the most successful film is the phantasy "Two Men and a Wardrobe." Two men emerge from the sea carrying a wardrobe. They talk to a girl—when she sees that they are carrying a wardrobe she runs away. They go into a café with their wardrobe but are soon thrown out. They meet a gang of boys who beat them up and damage their wardrobe. Discouraged by the reception they have received, they return to the sea.



The film points to the lack of imagination in modern life. There is no room for strangers. People are too preoccupied with their own lives to make the effort to adjust to anything extraordinary.

The young Poles who made these films are obviously talented. They have, however, something more than talent: courage. The pressures at work in Poland cannot

SOME FINDINGS OF SCIENCE

Dr. James Topping reviews

Our Universe, by Rabindranath Tagore. Translated by Indu Dutt. Meridian Books, London. 12s. 6d.

IT is surprising to find Rabindranath Tagore writing a popular science book; it will not be remembered amongst his best works. It is an attempt to express simply, and often picturesquely, some of the findings of science.

There are five short chapters devoted to atomic theory, the stars, the sun, the planetary system and the earth. The book seems to have been written before 1937 and is in some measure out of date.

The translation from the original Bengali leaves much to be desired, and although Tagore seems to have had the help of a scientist at one stage the book would have been much improved if some expert technical advice had been obtained.

It would at least have ensured the correct spelling of the names of some of the scientists and avoided, for instance, the frequent use of the word "molecule" when "atom" was intended, and such a sentence as "The incident of the apple gave him (Newton) the idea that the earth must have a magnetic (sic) force, it was drawing everything else towards itself." Some of the attempts to "explain" in simple language are hardly successful; for example, the following is not clarity itself: "If for instance a hard thrown ball hit a traveller, and he fell down about five yards ahead, if there were some method by which we could calculate how much must be the weight of the ball in order to uproot the man, we could then, by taking into consideration these five yards, work out by this mathematical process the

PEACE NEWS—September 19, 1958—7

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LATEST TIME for copy: Monday morning. Whilst the policy of Peace News is not to restrict any concern or individual from advertising in these columns, it must be noted that we do not necessarily share the views nor the opinions of all our advertisers.

MEETINGS

NATIONAL PREPARATORY CONFERENCE for the seventh World Festival of Youth and Students, Vienna, 1959. The British Youth Festival Committee invites all organisations interested in taking part or that want to know more about the next World Youth Festival to send representatives to this National Conference. Sunday, October 19, 1958, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth St., London, W.C.2. Enquiries to Secretary, BYFC, 351 Goswell Rd., London, E.C.1.

"NO WAR WITH CHINA." The British Peace Committee jointly with the Ex-Service Movement for Peace—Rally, Hyde Park, Sunday, September 21, 4 p.m.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

A VEGETARIAN GUEST HOUSE in the heart of the Lake District, Rothay Bank, Grasmere, Westmorland, offers comfortable rooms and expertly planned meals, attention to those requiring rest as well as facilities for walkers, climbers, motorists. Large garden with views of fells.—Isabel James, Telephone: Grasmere 334.

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FAMILY PLANNING booklet and catalogue free under plain cover: Premier Laboratories, 315/50 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1.

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FREE INTRODUCTION. Send us the names and addresses of friends likely to be interested in PEACE NEWS. They will receive complimentary copies and an invitation to take eight weeks' trial subscription for 2s. 6d. Sales Organiser, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

As this is a free service we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon. a.m. 2. Include Date TOWN, Time, Place (hall street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Friday, September 19

LONDON, S.W.6.: 10.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. Fulham Town Hall. CO Tribunal.

STAINES: 8 p.m.; Town Hall. Mervyn Jones, Francis Jude, Antoinette Pirie. CND.

UPMINSTER: 8 p.m. St. Mary's Lane School (nr. Bell). "What I Heard at the Stockholm Peace Congress." Dave Goodman. Hornchurch 'Way to Peace' Group.

Saturday, September 20

ST. ALBANS: 3.15 p.m. Adult School, Stanhope Rd. (nr. City Station) Area Rally, Business meeting: 5 p.m. Tea and Social: 7 p.m. Open Forum: Minnie Pallister, Sybil Morrison, Newton Jones, Rev. Booth Taylor. London Area PPU.

Saturday, September 20—Thursday, September 25
COLCHESTER: 9 a.m.—8 p.m. daily: Public Library, Culver St. "No Place to Hide." East Anglian exhibition on Nuclear Warfare. CND.

Monday, September 22

CHELMSFORD: 7.30 p.m.; Shire Hall. "Any Questions on Nuclear Disarmament?" Hubert Ashton, MC, MP (for the Government), John Garnet (for UNA), Rev. Eric Pyle (a Christian view), Roger Snowdon (CND). Chelmsford CND.

LEIGH: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., 18 Dundonald Drive. Max Parker, "Visit to the Soviet." FoR.

LONDON, S.W.1.: 10.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. Ebury Bridge Hse., Ebury Bridge Rd., CO Appellate Tribunal.

LONDON, S.W.1: 7.30 p.m.; Central Hall, Westminster. "Scientists on Trial." Prof. Marcus Oliphant, Dr. Linus Pauling, Prof. C. H. Waddington. Chair: Ritchie Calder. CND.

Tuesday, September 23

BRISTOL: 2 p.m.; Board Room (Third Floor), Gaunts Ho., Denmark St. CO Tribunal.

E. SHEEN: 8 p.m.; Vernon Hall, Vernon Rd. Stuart Morris, "My Recent Visit to Russia." PPU.

Wednesday, September 24

CLAPHAM, S.W.4.: 7.45 p.m. 27 Clapham Park Rd. (Clapham Labour Party HQ). Ian D. Jones of SPGB, Clapham & Dist. PPU.

REIGATE: 7.45 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho. Rev. Temple Jarvis (FoR) on "The Church's Wrong Turning." Reigate and Redhill IFL.

RUGBY: 7.30 p.m. Co-operative Small Hall, Chapel Street: Public Forum. "International Affairs." Panel: James Johnston, MP, John Campbell, Sybil Morrison, Stuart Morris; Chair. Raymond Rowse. PPU.

Thursday, September 25

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3: 8 p.m. at new address: 20 Belsize Park Gdns. Frank Dawtry, "Recent Developments in Penal Reform." PPU.

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd., London, E.11. Group Discussion. E.10 and E.11 PPU.

Walthamstow, E.17: Wood St., Congregational Church, Vallentin Rd., Public Forum. CND.

Friday, September 26

COLCHESTER: 7.30 p.m.; The Moot Hall. Public Mtg. Sir Richard Acland. CND.

HAMMERSMITH: 8 p.m.; Town Hall. Dr. Peter Astbury, Rev. Francis Noble. CND.

Saturday, September 27

COLCHESTER: 7.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho. (next to Library). Film Show including "The Japanese Fishermen." CND.

KEYNSHAM (BRISTOL): 3 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho. Western Area Annual Rally. Sybil Morrison, "No More War or No More World." Public Mtg. 7 p.m. PPU.

LEEDS: 2.30—5.30 p.m., St. Aidan's Church. Quiet Afternoon conducted by Rev. Eric Illing. ABE.

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Saturday and Sunday, September 27 and 28
BRIDLINGTON: Owing to lack of support we are obliged to cancel the Yorkshire Area weekend school arranged for these dates.

Sunday, September 28
LONDON, W.C.1: 3.30 p.m.; Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq., Euston. Pacifist Universalist Service. Discourse, Arthur Foote, "The Art of Seeing."

Monday, September 29
SCARBOROUGH: 7.45 p.m.; Public Library, Vernon Rd. "Outlaw War—Labour Must Lead." Fenner Brockway, MP, Emrys Hughes, MP, Walter Monslow, MP, and Minnie Pallister, Chair: Victor Yates, MP. Tickets 1s. and details from Sec., Labour Peace Fellowship, Denis Brian, 24a Breakspears Rd., London, S.E.4.

Saturday, October 4
CROYDON: 4.30 p.m.; Adult School Hall, Park Lane. Autumn Social. Stalls, Children's Tea Party, Member of the Magic Circle, Westminster Players, Music, Running Buffet. Surrey Area PPU.

LEYTONSTONE, E.11: 3 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Bush Rd., (nr. Green Man) Bazaar, Garden Party, and Concert for Peace News Funds. Gifts and offers of help please, to John Barnard, 60 Bushwood, E.11. Leyton PPU and Peace News.

Every week!

SUNDAYS

LONDON: 3 p.m.; Hyde Park, Speakers' Corner. Pacifist Forum.

LONDON: 3 p.m.; Clapham Common. Christian Pacifist Open-air Meeting. The Brotherhood of the Way.

GLASGOW: 8 p.m.; Queens Pk. Gate, top of Victoria Rd. Open-air Meeting.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: Weekend Workcamps, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVS, 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1.

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air meeting. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

WEDNESDAYS

LONDON: 7 p.m. Peace News Office, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4. Pacifist Youth Action Group.

THURSDAYS

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends mtg. Hse., Bush Rd. E.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.20-1.40 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq., Southampton Row. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

FRIDAYS

BIRMINGHAM: 5 p.m. onwards; Bull St. Meeting House (outside) Peace News selling.

wardrobe, but are soon returned. They meet a gang of boys who beat them up and damage their wardrobe. Discouraged by the reception they have received, they return to the sea.



The film points to the lack of imagination in modern life. There is no room for strangers. People are too preoccupied with their own lives to make the effort to adjust to anything extraordinary.

The young Poles who made these films are obviously talented. They have, however, something more than talent: courage. The pressures at work in Poland cannot make it easy for anybody to be critical. Artists are in particularly exposed positions since their future depends on the State.

These film-makers were prepared to ignore the pressures and to risk their careers. We could do with that kind of courage in this country.

Door-to-door H-bomb quiz

DR. EDWARD TELLER (father of the H-bomb) had his headquarters visited by demonstrators during Hiroshima-Nagasaki week last month.

On Saturday, Aug. 9, about 100 people went from door to door in Livermore, N. California, to raise with residents serious questions about their work on the hydrogen bomb. The Atomic Energy Commission plant there was picketed for the whole week and there was a Peace Walk on Friday, August 8. People came from many parts of northern California to participate in all this activity.

Across the border, in British Columbia, Canadians gathered in Vancouver with banners denouncing war, and, after a short Service at the Cenotaph where a wreath was placed with the words: "Lest We Forget, Hiroshima, 1945," an eight-car motorcade proceeded up the Fraser Valley, stopping at six major towns.

Organised by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2350 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C., they carried such slogans as:

ists and avoided, for instance, the frequent use of the word "molecule" when "atom" was intended, and such a sentence as "The incident of the apple gave him (Newton) the idea that the earth must have a magnetic (sic) force, it was drawing everything else towards itself." Some of the attempts to "explain" in simple language are hardly successful; for example, the following is not clarity itself: "If for instance a hard thrown ball hit a traveller, and he fell down about five yards ahead, if there were some method by which we could calculate how much must be the weight of the ball in order to uproot the man, we could then, by taking into consideration these five yards, work out by this mathematical process the actual weight of the ball."

It may be the book is clearer in the original; this translation will be of little value to anyone. Happily, the authentic Tagore is enshrined in the poems at the beginning of each chapter.

"Train Our Youth With Wisdom, Not Weapons."

"Babies are for Loving, Not Bombing."

"Send Food, Not Bombs, to our Neighbours."

"Disarm for Peace, Security and Survival."

Some of the banners are being used again to decorate a car for the exhibition parade which is to be held in the city on Sept. 18.

Scientists report on Geneva

SIR GEORGE THOMSON, President of the Atomic Scientists Association, and Professor J. Rotblat will be reporting back on the Atoms for Peace Conference being held this month in Geneva at a meeting to be held in the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, W.1, on Friday, October 10, at 6.30 p.m.

Members of the general public can obtain tickets price 5s. from: Mr. G. E. Winsor, Atomic Scientists Association, 27 Henley Road, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford.

On the following Friday, October 17, another meeting will be held to hear a report on the international gathering of scientists in Austria (The third "Pugwash" Conference). The charge for tickets will be the same.

Despite the strain on his health, Professor Rotblat has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure the ending of nuclear weapon tests. The group of scientists in Britain working for this cause may be few in number but they are tireless in their efforts.

MIDDLE-AGED ACTIVE lady offered pleasant bed-sitting room, board, etc., return for some domestic duties including cooking lunch for two ladies and self (vegetarian). Quiet home. Plenty free time, might suit pensioner. Remuneration discussed at interview. Box 796.

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LITERATURE

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ATOMIC DUST IN WALES

BISHOP URGES END TO TESTS

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ALTERNATIVES TO CONSCRIPTION IN

Don Murray in film

A SOUND and colour film portraying the alternatives to military service for American conscientious objectors is nearing completion in the USA.

A professional script writer in New York, Stanford Sobel, has prepared the script, which also deals briefly with the position of the absolutist CO who refuses to register for military service.

The major part of the film uses the filmgraph technique which is basically an art technique using colour, line, movement, shades and camera technique to put the basic ideas across to the audience.

Live action shots will be taken at representative CO projects in the USA and abroad.

PACIFISTS RAISE MONEY

Film star Don Murray is the narrator and has given his services free.

Twelve pacifist organisations have so far raised \$11,000 of the \$12,000. Other interested agencies are expected to contribute also. Copies of the film will be made available to a number of organisations as



Don Murray

"IT seems to me clear that some nation has to take the lead in saying that, whatever anybody else may do, it will explode no more nuclear weapons.

"I believe that country should be Britain and that if this decision were taken, it would give us strong moral authority in appealing to other countries like France, and even possibly China, to follow our example."

The Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Glyn Simon, made this statement on September 3 after the Western Mail had carried a series of special articles on atomic dust in Wales.

Investigations showed these figures for the amounts of Strontium 90 in soil: The lowest of three areas examined was Talgarth, eight units, next came Vyrnwy (16-22) and Cwmystwyth (150-180). These figures were compared with the low figure of 0.15 for the soil of Calcium-rich Berkshire.

Sparse grass from a sheep run in Cwmystwyth was as high as 370-510.

Dr. Glyn Phillips, the author of the articles, reports that the figures for the content of Strontium 90 in the bones of children increases with each new set of figures published.

"In early 1956 the highest figure was 1.2

units, in late 1956 it was 2.4 and the latest maximum figure is 3.2.

Speaking of the danger level he writes:

"A new and disturbing situation which exists in the rice-eating countries was unearthed in the recently-published UN report.

"In these areas the population get most of their calcium not from milk as we do, but from rice, and the Report divulges that under these conditions the danger of contamination is five or six times greater.

"The rice mops up much more Strontium 90 and transfers it more efficiently to the rice-eater.

"It is probable, therefore, that the Medical Research Council's limit of 10 units has already been reached in these special rice-consuming areas."

The problem of water supplies

Protesting that the first intimation he had of research on Strontium in his area was when he read the articles, Dr. I Morgan Watkins, Medical Officer for Health for Cardiganshire wrote in the Western Mail about the need to remove Strontium 90 from the water supplies.

"The areas of high Strontium 90 deposition seem to be those having the heavy rainfall. These are the very areas

where public authorities have constructed their reservoirs of drinking water.

"The Birmingham Corporation reservoirs draw their water very close to Cwmystwyth, and if the radio-active particles of Strontium 90 remain in fine suspension the time may come when the water authorities in this area will deem it prudent to subject their supplies to the special treatment required to remove Strontium 90."

To the devil we don't know

Saying that the articles "provide a challenge to every civilised person," George Thomas, M.P. asks: "Is it not incredible how difficult middle-aged and elderly people find it to readjust their thinking in matters of defence?

"Nurtured in the pre-nuclear age they somehow cling to notions of prestige being linked with the possession of immense destructive power."

A number of civic leaders in the Principality are considering calling a conference of local authorities on the subjects of fallout.

But the Bishop of Llandaff had the last word in the newspaper debate. He pointed out that it would be both foolish and unjust to expect any Government to give up the H-bomb without a clear mandate from its citizens and such a mandate does not seem to be forthcoming.

"We seem quite ready to go to the devil we don't know," he declares.

LATE NEWS

Letters of Support may be sent to Kenneth Calkins, his wife Ellanor Calkins, Erica Enzer, John White and Ted Olsen, the imprisoned Cheyenne missile base protesters (see story page three).

They should be addressed to Laramie County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming, U.S.A. Air letters should reach them within five days.

PRISON AND TORTURE FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE

Devil's Island treatment

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slav minority will appear in Peace News next week.

Czech CO jailed

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Briefly

Permanent barracks in Kenya for a second British battalion are to be built near Nairobi. Total cost of the barracks for the two battalions is expected to be about £3,500,000, says an official announcement.

Bert Bigelow, skipper of the Golden Rule, is writing a book about the H-protest voyage.

I HAVE not read the book by Dr.

Pauling in which the above remark appears but have taken the quotation from a review of it in The Sunday Times this week. It may have been removed from its context but, nevertheless, in itself it seems to be a straightforward and forthright contention that so long as there are nuclear weapons in existence, there must be the danger of nuclear warfare.

It is, however, a statement which applies not merely to particular weapons, but to all weapons of war, and in fact, it can be said more truly of political leaders than of military commanders.

It was not the military leaders who decided to use the atom bomb; it was the politicians, sitting comfortably around a table at Potsdam, and finding among themselves complete and unquestioning agreement to experiment with the lives of tens of thousands of human beings.

It is the most appalling indictment of war itself that the principle on which it is invariably conducted is exactly as Dr. Pauling states; if faced with the necessity for victory all questions of humanity are not only discarded, but do not even receive consideration.

Enzer, John White and Ted Olsen, the imprisoned Cheyenne missile base protesters (see story page three).

They should be addressed to Laramie County Jail, Cheyenne, Wyoming, U.S.A. Air letters should reach them within five days.

PRISON AND TORTURE FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE

Devil's Island treatment

TWENTY-SEVEN of Yugoslavia's two hundred imprisoned conscientious objectors are being brutally treated on a "Devil's Island" in the Adriatic.

A statement issued by the War Resisters' International last Friday, alleges that men are being bound together, thrown into the open sea and hauled out again half-drowned and unconscious.

The objectors are Nazarenes, a Christian pacifist sect which has been persecuted by a number of Central European Governments for many years.

A full report on the plight of this Yugo-

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slav minority will appear in Peace News next week.

Czech CO jailed

FOR being "obstinate in giving priority to the laws of God before the laws of the world," a conscientious objector was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a Czechoslovakian court recently.

The case was reported in at least one Czech newspaper.

"Although information is extraordinarily difficult to check," comments the National Service Board for Religious Objectors in the USA, "it seems that Czech youths who refuse military service are not given repeated sentences. They therefore are more fortunate than their fellow resisters in France and Italy, which are infamous in this regard."

By Sybil Morrison

War's relentless logic

No military commander is going to forgo their use (nuclear weapons) . . . A military leader who is given a choice between the principles of humanity and an effective defence of his nation always abandons the principles of humanity..

—"No More War," Linus Pauling. (Gollancz).

. . . there never was a moment's discussion as to whether the atomic bomb should be used or not . . . There was unanimous, unquestioned agreement around our table, nor did I ever hear the slightest suggestion that we should do otherwise.

—"The Second World War," Vol. VI. Sir Winston Churchill.

No human reason could be advanced for sticking a bayonet into a man's body and twisting it round; no question of humanity could be argued for firing shells to blow human bodies to pieces, sink ships and drown men; no reasoned contention could be made for releasing sticks of bombs upon the residential area of a large town.

War is not a humane business; for whatever reason it is undertaken, defeat of the enemy is its primary objective, and moral standards, or humane practices, are put aside without excuse and bolstered up with every possible justification.

Of course individual acts of humanity do on occasion take place towards an enemy in war, simply because man is not inhuman

and is usually instinctively protective and kind unless angered or attacked; but with the present day mass-produced methods of making war, individual action is limited and almost nil.

The Western Powers' agreement to use the atom bomb, of which Churchill is so proud, was, perhaps one of the wickedest pieces of political manoeuvring as well as one of the most fatal decisions ever taken.

As has been written in this column before, Churchill and Truman had been told by Stalin that Japan desired to negotiate a truce; the decision to use this monstrous weapon of total devastation in spite of that knowledge was probably made because the Western Powers knew that Stalin, who had

up the H-bomb without a clear mandate from its citizens and such a mandate does not seem to be forthcoming.

"We seem quite ready to go to the devil we don't know," he declares.



The Portsmouth Group of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament attracted the attention of thousands of passers-by when they opened a temporary bookshop, made available by a local sympathiser. The photo shows how effectively Peace News posters were used above one of the counters.

not yet declared war on Japan, meant to do so, and they preferred to keep Russia out of the subsequent peace treaties in the Far East.

As I have heard it said recently: "The atom bomb was the first shot in the cold war, not the last shot in the hot war." And what a shot? A shot, the reverberations of which still shatter the hope of peace; a shot which has brought mankind inexorably and inevitably to the brink of wholesale extermination.

The possession of nuclear weapons is part of the compulsion of war, which has proceeded from clubs and bows and arrows, to guns and tanks, and from thence to high explosives and the use of nuclear energy; nuclear weapons are the armaments of today just as cutlasses and cannon-ball were the weapons of previous centuries; the driving force behind all these weapons is reliance upon the method of war.

It is only when the relentless logic of this truth is fully recognised and accepted that the danger of nuclear warfare will be removed; for it is war itself that is the enemy, and victory over it will be achieved only when men and women renounce it.

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goodwin every where.

With these words Dr. James Topping, Chairman of the influential Quaker Scientists Fellowship sums up Dr. Linus Pauling's book, "No More War," which he reviews on page five.

Dr. Pauling, described recently by the conservative Daily Telegraph as "a chemist of great renown and unchallenged integrity," is one of the three scientists to be publicly cross-examined in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Monday at a meeting organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and chaired by Ritchie Calder, science writer and Vice Chairman of the National Peace Council.

Although the Home Office have said that there is no reason why Dr. Pauling should not be re-admitted to Britain for the meeting, the debate on the way in which he was treated at London Airport by immigration officials, and the whole question of the treatment of aliens continues in the correspondence columns of The Times.

An important contribution has come from a London barrister, Mr. S. D. Temkin who points out the powers vested in the Home Office and which are exercised in an arbitrary manner came into existence with the passing of the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914" on August 5 of that year, the day after the outbreak of the first world war.

This "Act to enable His Majesty in time of war or imminent national danger or great emergency . . . to impose restrictions on aliens," instead of being repealed was extended in 1919 by an Act, which, says Mr. Temkin, "was passed under the influence of a transient attack of xenophobia resulting quite understandably from the first world war."

This has been extended from year to year by the Expiring Laws Continuance Acts.

More CND activities

The Conference at which Dr. Pauling will speak is the first of the CND autumn activities.

At the end of this month supporters from all over North-East England will be joining in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament march through Scarborough. The march takes place on Sunday, September 28, leaving the railway station at 1.30 p.m.

Organised by the Yorkshire Region of the Campaign, it will be the first of the big demonstrations to be held on the eve of the opening of the Labour Party Conference.

A meeting will be held in the Olympia Hall, Scarborough on the same day at 8 p.m. when the speakers will be Canon Collins, A. J. P. Taylor, J. B. Priestley, Benn Levy and John Horner.

'Blame society for Notting Hill'

Peace News Reporter

THE substantial part of the blame for these offences is not to be put at the feet of these offenders but on the society in which we live," Mr. Peter Webster said in The Old Bailey on Monday.

He was appearing for some of the nine youths aged 17 to 20 sentenced to four years imprisonment for their part in starting the race riots in Notting Hill.

"I'm heartbroken at the vicious sentence,"

one mother told the Daily Herald. "For more than a year Albert faced the terrorists in Cyprus. He had found a job and was settling down well."

Sentencing the boys, Mr. Justice Salmon said that he was determined that anyone tempted to follow their evil example should clearly understand they would "meet in these courts with the stern punishment which they so justly deserve."

so important a matter to a minor Ambassador in Warsaw."

Writing in his "Weekly" on Monday, September 15, I. F. Stone declares that a test of Mr. Dulles' sincerity was provided by the Foreign Secretary's conduct when he saw President Eisenhower at Newport on September 4.

"The official statement as authorised by the President," I. F. Stone writes, "ended with a clear hint and invitation to the Communists for renewed negotiations. Para 8 said the renunciation of force by Peking 'would not require it to abandon its claims, ill-founded though we may deem them to be.'"

This helped open the door to Chou's offer on September 6 to resume the ambassadorial talks.

When Mr. Dulles met the Press afterwards, however, he exaggerated the extent to which the President had made up his mind to fight for Quemoy and Matsu.

"Mr. Eisenhower's statement," writes Stone, "looked towards peace." Mr. Dulles turned the stress toward war.

"He took the 'ifs' and 'buts' out of the words authorised by the President and did not draw attention to the peace feelers.

"Mr. Dulles' conduct at Newport was the conduct of a man who, unlike his chief, wants a showdown and was using the sneaky cloak of an off-the-record briefing to distort what his chief had actually authorised.

"Apparently the Joint Chiefs of Staff are with Dulles in this. Their action in recklessly and arrogantly authorising a convoy to Quemoy when the Reds had stopped their shelling in expectation of talks was a provocation which should not be overlooked.

"This is not the conduct of men anxious for negotiation."

HONG-KONG

BRITAIN should be ready to give up Hong Kong as a contribution to a peace settlement in the Far East, say the Peace Pledge Union in a letter sent to the British Prime Minister last week.

"The dangerous situation in the Far East," the General Secretary, Stuart Morris, wrote, "prompts the Peace Pledge Union to emphasise the fact that no solution of the difficulties there can be found in a resort to violence, even to counter what might be regarded as Communist aggression. We would urge HM Government to exercise a restraining influence and, in particular, to make it clear beyond doubt that the American Government cannot reckon on British support in any warlike action it may be tempted to take or in the wider consequences of such action.

"It is our earnest hope that the British Government will take all possible positive steps to help towards a peaceful solution of the present dispute such as a readiness to forgo any further claim on Hong Kong. We would also stress the importance of ensuring that the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic are enabled to take their seats at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations."



Photo: Roger Mayne

Mr. Manley, the Jamaican chief minister, told West Indians that they should not be intimidated by violence. The International Voluntary Service which had been doing repair work a fortnight ago on houses damaged in the Notting Hill disturbances, were unable to get any addresses where repair work was needed this week-end because coloured people were afraid that further damage might be done to their houses.

Four boys who went looking for coloured people to beat up were sentenced to four years' imprisonment this week. Can we be sure that such a punishment will improve the attitude of these boys?